

Evening Telegraph

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The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY COX.

In discussing the retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet we have never been animated by anything but a desire to do exact and equal justice to all parties concerned, and if we have censured the President it has been because we sincerely believed that he deserved censure, and that the good of the country in general and of the Republican party in particular required that he should be informed that the men who appeared to be most interested in forcing Mr. Cox out of the Interior Department were dangerous, and that he could not allow himself to be influenced by them without damaging his reputation, and endangering the welfare of the party that elected him. As a sort of reply to Mr. Cox's letter of resignation the President has now published a correspondence that took place between himself and the Secretary of the Interior last summer with reference to the famous McGarran claim. In these letters the President certainly appears to more advantage than Mr. Cox, for he states that suspicion of gross frauds exists, and that he is unwilling to take any action in the matter until it has been definitely settled by Congress. He accordingly directs that no patent shall be signed without his special orders. Mr. Cox, on the other hand, appears as a somewhat violent partisan of McGarran's opponents, and enters upon a lengthy argument to show that they are in the right. What he says with regard to the interference of local courts with the executive business of the country seems to be correct enough upon general principles; but so far as the settlement of the dispute between McGarran and the New Idria Mining Company is concerned, the position taken by the President not to permit any executive action until Congress had decided which contestant was in the right was unquestionably the correct one. At the conclusion of his letter Mr. Cox requests to be relieved from duty if his course has not met with the entire approval of the President; and it is upon the strength of this request that the apologists of the President contend that the retirement of Mr. Cox took place.

We are unable to see that the publication of the documents referred to above throws any great light upon the secret causes for Mr. Cox's exit from the Cabinet. In the first place, if the Washington correspondents of nearly all the newspapers in the country are to be believed, the President has declared again and again that he had no serious controversy with Mr. Cox concerning the McGarran claim, and that it had nothing whatever to do with his retirement. This statement has been made so often as coming directly from the President, that the country is interested in knowing whether he ever made it or not. In the second place, the influences to which we ascribed the enforced resignation of Mr. Cox have been plainly indicated in the public and private reports from Washington for months past. Last summer, when the letter of Mr. Cox, refusing to allow his clerks to be assessed by the Congressional Committee for political purposes, was published, we said that he would undoubtedly be maligned, and if possible driven from office; and since then the daily increasing intimacy of such men as Senators Cameron and Chandler with the President, and the open and covert threats made against the Secretary of the Interior, made it evident that a strenuous effort was being made to force him out of the Cabinet. At the time when his resignation was accepted, all the indications were that Chandler and Cameron were the chief instruments in procuring his removal, and that their reasons for ousting him were that he would not permit them to manipulate the Interior Department to suit their own ends. The correspondence with regard to the McGarran claim that the President has published places him in a favorable light so far as it is concerned, but it does not explain all that the public feel interested in knowing with regard to Secretary Cox's removal, nor is it an answer to the statements made in Mr. Cox's letter of resignation with regard to the opposition of politicians to his efforts in the way of civil service reform and the purification of the Indian Bureau. If the President has any defense to the implied charge contained in that letter, that he prefers to give up any attempts at reform rather than to quarrel with certain political wire-pullers, he certainly ought to make it, but the McGarran correspondence certainly does not touch upon the main question.

The resignation of Mr. Cox and the reasons that are believed to have induced it have caused a profound sensation throughout the country; and whether he was in the right or in the wrong, it ought to lead to those reforms in the administration of the Government that every honest man desires. The controversy that has occurred will at least have the effect of informing the President that there is a public opinion that he cannot afford to disregard, and that is better worthy of consideration than such intrigues as Cameron and Chandler.

THE LOCATION OF THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Now that an emphatic verdict of the people has definitely settled the controversy with regard to the site for the new public buildings, it would be well for the newspapers and property holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares to cease from further agitation of the subject, for they must know that there is not the slightest possibility that the choice made at the last election will ever be set aside, and if the new buildings are ever put up it is absolutely certain that they will be put up on the Penn Squares. The opponents of the Penn Square site have been endeavoring very hard to create a reaction in their favor on account of the determination of the Building Commission to place the new edifices upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and there will doubtless be a very persistent effort to make capital out of the minority opinion or opinion of Henry M. Phillips, Esq., who was the only member of the commission to object to this determination. Mr. Phillips is a very able lawyer—in fact, there are few able—and any opinion of his upon a legal question is entitled to respectful consideration. After a careful reading of his minority opinion, however, we are totally unable to see the force of his argument upon the points of law that it brings up, and in his long practice as a lawyer he has distinguished himself by many a better specimen of the art of special pleading. The act of Assembly by authority of which the vote of last October was taken says that "the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington or Penn Squares, as may be determined by a vote," and it further authorizes the Commissioners to vacate so much of Market and Broad streets as may be necessary. The meaning of this provision of the law was clearly to allow the buildings to be placed just where the commissioners, fortified by the opinion of their legal adviser, have determined to place them. That the law was understood in this way by the opponents of the Penn Square site was proven by their using it as one of their strongest arguments against placing the public buildings there, and by the terrible "coffin" advertisements and posters, by means of which the utter ruin and devastation of Broad and Market streets, in case the Penn Square site should be chosen, was demonstrated to the satisfaction, at least, of those who contrived them. Mr. Phillips' argument on this point is merely an ingenious legal quibble in words, and it would be impossible to word any law so clearly that a clever lawyer would not be able to twist and turn its meaning just as Mr. Phillips does in this case, but when the meaning of an act of Assembly is as plainly written upon its face as the meaning of this law is, more talented lawyers even than Mr. Phillips would find it a difficult task to make it read differently from what was intended by its originators.

Apparently aware of the weakness of his position on this point, Mr. Phillips endeavors to fall back upon the law passed in 1866, which provides that Broad street shall be appropriated for its entire length, as the same is now opened or may be hereafter opened, and from curb to curb thereof, for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, street, or avenue; and further providing that, for an expressed consideration, neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any one, shall locate, or lay, any obstruction on Broad street prejudicial to the uses and purposes aforesaid.

If the Commissioners place a street of 135 feet in width around the public buildings, they certainly cannot be considered as obstructions either of Broad or Market streets within the meaning of this law, but, on the contrary, the imposing structure to be placed at the intersection of the two streets named will be in the highest degree ornamental to both of them. Union Square in New York is in no sense an obstruction to Broadway, but, on the contrary, it adds greatly to the imposing character of that thoroughfare, and, in like manner, an inclosure at Broad and Market streets with a broad roadway around it will be the finest improvement to those avenues that could be devised. That Mr. Phillips among all the Commissioners is alone in the opinions he has advanced is itself an argument of great weight against him, for the members of the commission are gentlemen who are competent to decide upon questions of law as well as of good taste; and whatever course they may take with regard to the great work they have on hand, the public may rest assured that no decisions will be arrived at except after mature deliberation, and that the new buildings will be put up in the best possible manner.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The New York World, in commenting upon the triumph of Hoffman, assumes that the leadership of the Democracy of the entire Union will now devolve upon the Empire State, and that Tammany Hall will thus strive for a national ascendancy as complete as that which it now exercises over ill-fated Gotham. The World claims that the principles which have found favor in its eyes must supersede those of the party leaders who have gained less favor in popular contests, and this claim will no doubt be sustained with sufficient vigor to give it a fair chance of enforcement. The point specially aimed at, apparently, is the avoidance of all direct war issues. The Pomeroy and Nasbys are ordered to keep in the background, to think what they please about repudiation, galvanizing a new Rebellion, mobbing the negroes, honoring treason, and nullifying constitutional amendments, but to ignore such topics until the Democracy are restored to power. The main thing to be openly advocated is free trade. About the only well-defined national issue clearly raised by the World is deadly hostility to every form of protection to domestic industry. On this point the Hoffman platform was as blatant as Pomeroy is about repudiation, or the Saulsburyites of Delaware about colored voters, or the Ku-Klux organization about Rebellion. The Presidential campaign for 1873, on the Democratic side, is thus virtually opened with the declaration that no concessions will be made to the sentiment in favor of protection which pervades a large portion of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The overshadowing influence of New York is to completely overrule and override her on the question in which her citizens of all classes have such a deep interest. If plenty of imports come the Gothamite citadel of Democracy, the World cares not how many furnaces and factories may be closed in the Keystone State, nor how much wool and wheat may be entailed upon benighted Democratic voters in our mining and manufacturing districts. The new Democratic gospel, ignoring war issues and affirming free trade, can scarcely be considered complete without the canonization of its leader and champion, William M. Tweed, the one man who looms above all others as its controlling spirit, together with the crowd of minor thieves by whom he is surrounded. These men have developed the art of cheating at elections and of using power unjustly gained for their personal enrichment at the expense of plundered tax-payers into a science, and their pre-eminence is based on superlative capacity for fraud and robbery. Little knaves have been retail ballot-box stuffers and false counters, but the New York leaders who now seek control of the entire Union are wholesale operators, who create thousands of votes out of such airy nothings as perjury, and when this expedient fails, sum up the ballots to suit their ends without regard to the action of bona-fide citizens at the polls. In no age or country has power wickedly and infamously seized been so corruptly used. Justice is openly bought and sold, and judges' decisions are staple articles of merchandise. Every department of the city government is converted into an engine of extortion, and the public are compelled to pay to these leaders an enormous tribute on every contract and for every service. Since Hoffman's election in 1868 State legislation has been perverted to similar purposes, and as a result of all these operations the Democratic leaders of New York count their plunderings by millions of dollars. We read in the local columns of the World of yesterday that, while they were at the centres of intelligence on election night anxiously scanning the returns, their private carriages were awaiting them; and when we remember that these carriages conveyed back to palaces of princely grandeur men who but a few years ago were as penniless as they were brazen and unscrupulous, and who have done nothing since but thwart the popular will at elections and rob the people, we need no other index of the true character of our proposed rulers. The nation has survived the war: it is paying the public debt rapidly; it can stamp out a Rebellion or contend successfully against any foreign power; but there are two things it cannot endure without ruin—free trade and the dominance of the Tammany thieves at Washington; and these two things the World proposes to indict upon it in 1872.

The election of Tuesday secures a Republican majority in the next New Jersey Legislature, and it is therefore certain that Hon. A. G. Cattell will be returned to the Senate of the United States when the election for Senator takes place in May next. Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey is interested in this event, for Mr. Cattell is so situated that he is as much a representative of this State as he is of his own, and as a firm friend of the tariff and of reform in the administration of the Government, he will undoubtedly exert a most important influence in the Senate. Mr. Cattell for some time past was in bad health, but he has now nearly if not quite recovered, and by the time Congress meets he will probably be in a condition to resume his duties with increased efficiency. During the time he has been in the Senate Mr. Cattell has proved emphatically that he is the right man in the right place, and it would have been a misfortune to the Republican party, no less than to the industrial and commercial interests of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, if a Democratic victory on Tuesday had made his retirement at the end of his present term probable. Mr. Cattell is and always has been a firm and consistent supporter of the policy of the Republican party, and he can be relied upon to support all party measures in the Senate with his voice and his vote.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch and John H. Puleston, Esq., have just sailed for London, where they will establish a branch of the banking house of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. This will be a valuable addition to the American banking establishments that already exist in Europe; and it will afford increased facilities to visitors to the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. McCulloch's abilities as a financier were amply demonstrated during the eventful period when he filled the position of Secretary of the Treasury, and his urbanity of manner no less than his business talents will undoubtedly do much to make the proposed branch house a favorite with American travellers. Mr. Puleston is well known in the financial circles of New York as a gentleman of many social accomplishments and great business talents, and he will prove a valuable assistant to Mr. McCulloch. A London banking house with the name of Jay Cooke & Co. upon its door is certain to receive ample consideration from Americans who visit the British capital, and in the hands of Messrs. McCulloch and Puleston it will undoubtedly achieve a brilliant reputation.

NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING, IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED, BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT, AND LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 513 MARKET ST. Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILROAD AND BONDS.—The rapidly with which railroads are built in the Western States is something that our Eastern people are not accustomed to see. We have heard much, during the past year, of the prospects and progress of the Central Railroad of Iowa, whose route traverses the State from north to south, through the most thickly settled and largely productive sections of that rich State. The names of eminent capitalists of the East were associated with the enterprise, and it was announced that the road should be pushed through with all practicable speed, without depending for funds upon sales of the company's securities. This promise has been made good. Twelve thousand tons of the best iron was bought, paid for, and shipped to the line; three thousand men and teams were put to work; the President of the road remained upon the ground to see that nothing halted the construction; an abundant supply of the best rolling stock was contracted for, and during the summer and autumn months the rails have been advancing from point to point, and new stations have been opened in rapid succession, each one contributing its valuable quota to the business of the road. The grand result is becoming manifest. The road is now finished from Marshalltown, near the centre of the State, to the Minnesota line, and cars are now running regularly between St. Paul and Marshalltown, a distance of 327 miles. So much of the remaining distance from Marshalltown to the Missouri line is also done that there are only wanting some thirty miles of track-laying to open the entire grand line between St. Paul and St. Louis. This will be done in a few weeks, and before the close of the year the great work will be accomplished, and the direct line of 556 miles between these two great commercial cities of the West will be in full operation. Upon this line (now practically finished), whose connections must give it a large through traffic, and whose location will insure to it a profitable local business, First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds to the small amount of \$16,000 per mile are issued, which are sold at 98 and accrued interest. At this rate these bonds are much more profitable than Government bonds, and the Treasurer's advertisement in another column shows that financiers of unquestioned judgment pronounce them "thoroughly safe as well as profitable." All the circumstances confirm the soundness of this opinion.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTERPRENACE Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly because a Cold is too often considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but, on the contrary, taken care of from its inception, promptly make use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

PIANOS. NAPOLEONIC DEFEAT.

DECKER BROTHERS' Grand and Square Pianos

Were awarded the first premium over those of Steinway, Chickering, and others, at the Northern Ohio Fair.

For sale only by WM. BLASIUS, No. 1008 Chesnut Street.

The following statement of the Committee for awarding the premiums on Musical Instruments speaks for itself:—

We, the undersigned, state that there was nothing mentioned by the officers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association to us (the Committee on Musical Instruments), or stated on the book of entry, No. 53, that any one of the Pianos on exhibition at the Fair was withdrawn from competition for premiums. Therefore, we examined ALL instruments on exhibition, and awarded the first premium and diploma to the DECKER BROS.' Grand and Square Piano.

JOHN UNDERNER, Committee. W. H. LAWRENCE, J. ALLEN SMITH, JR., 11 trpt

GEORGE STECK & CO'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 10 tr

GEORGE & FISCHER, J. E. GOULD, No. 223 CHESTNUT ST. WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH ST.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matches in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREHOOMS, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, 9 19 trpt PHILADELPHIA

SCHOMACKER & CO'S GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated instruments are acknowledged the most durable and finely finished Piano made, and have maintained their high reputation as FIRST CLASS

for nearly a half-century. They are now the leading Pianos of the world, and can be obtained at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thereby saving the profit usually made by the Agents.

THE BURDETT COMBINATION CABINET ORGAN, with the beautiful "Globe" attachment. Pianos and Organs to rent.

SCHOMACKER & CO., WAREHOOMS No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street, N. B.—Special discount to Clergymen, Schools, and Academies. 10 29 stuth 2m

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Attention is invited to the celebrated PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT AND THE NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS. Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1136 and 1138 CHESTNUT Street. 10 21 in-tp W. H. DUTTON.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. No. 4 Rue Sarthe, Paris.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES In Beautiful Clusters, 85 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT 9 1 stuth 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. Don't Let the Boy Shiver!

Little Boys! Small Boys! Tuis Boys! Stout Boys! Lean Boys! Fat Boys! Short Boys! Tall Boys! Active Boys! Stodions Boys! First-rate Boys!

and All the Boys in town, of every age, size and description, are invited to come and be comfortable.

DON'T SHIVER any longer in clothes that are too thin for the season. It is the poorest economy in the world.

THE BEST ECONOMY is to come to the GREAT BROWN HALL early in the season and buy the clothes you want.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$5 TO \$6. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$6 TO \$6. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS \$8 TO \$10.

BOYS' BEST SUITS \$9 TO \$11. BOYS' BEST SUITS \$11 TO \$13. BOYS' BEST SUITS \$13 TO \$15.

ROCKWELL & WILSON 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF HABILLEMENTS No. 224 CHESTNUT ST.

HARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

O \$15 Heavy, Heavy, V \$15 Heavy, Heavy, E \$15 All-wool, All-wool, R \$15 All-wool, All-wool, C \$15 Melton, Melton, O \$15 Melton, Melton, A \$15 Winter Overcoats, T \$15 Winter Overcoats, S \$15 Winter Overcoats.

These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

COMPARISON INVITED. OUR CHEVIOT SUITS ARE MORE DURABLE, MORE STYLISH, BETTER CUT, BETTER MADE, BETTER TRIMMED, BETTER EVERY WAY.

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AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY.

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, 9 17 stuth 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

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CEO. W. NIEMANN. Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 trpt

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mpt

\$7,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF city property, in amounts of not less than \$500 each. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 422 WALNUT Street.

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JOHN W. THOMAS, 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., Has just received a large invoice of

French Silk and Wool Poplins, In all Shades,

TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER YARD.

These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth 3m

SILKS. EXAMINE GEORGE FRYER'S STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks Before Purchasing.

No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, 9 23 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street

9 13 tuth 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

EVER SINCE 1853 We have been on

Spring Garden Street We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.

OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE: FAIRNESS, POLITENESS, STEADINESS, PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties. New and Seasonable Dress Goods. New and Fashionable Shawls. Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids. Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs, Piano Covers, Marcellies Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., 23 tuth 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS. 1230 CHESTNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS. The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON, FURRIER, No. 1230 CHESTNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES, CANADA MINK SABLES, FINE ROYAL ERMIN, BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA, BLACK AND WHITE ASTRACHAN, GREBE SEAL, SQUIRREL, And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.

A SOLELY-LE GANT MEFF. SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS! LADIES' FOOT MUFS AND GLOVES! 10 25 tuth 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. KEIM & BIDDLE, CLOTH HOUSE, N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths, Doekins, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings, Fancy Coatings, Velveteens, Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE, W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets, 10 1 stuth 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

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Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, including the still remaining for a limited time as originally announced, namely, \$75. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe now will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This work is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an "Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone"—and being the latest and best and completed within the short space of two years—has drawn through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as for example, the article Napoleon, is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the population are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

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